The Daily Commercial, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Postoffice address, P. O. Box 641. D. W. Bingham, Editor. E. D. Yeomans, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY.—Single copy, 3 cents, delivered by carriers, four weeks, 25 cents; subscribers by mail one year, $10 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Solect matter, Intelligence, and valuable reading for the family generally.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.—Per year (52 issues), $2 00. In Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The paper will always accompany the order, and in no instance will it be discontinued before the time for which it is paid for has expired.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1870. NO. 84.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

A Battle Raging Near Amiens.

GENERAL SORTIE FROM PARIS ANNOUNCED.

Severe Engagement Near Tours.

The Germans Occupy Tours.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

TURKEY PREPARING FOR WAR

Austria Declares Russia's Course Unlawful.

FRANCE.

Paris—Amount of Provisions in the City—Trochu Preparing for Another Sortie—Germans Occupying Tours—Manteuffel.

BORDEAUX, December 22.—The government is in receipt of advices from Paris by balloon to the 17th of December. The news is favorable. The reports circulated of riots within the city are false. There have been no engagements with the investing army since December 3d. The government had published in the official journals of the Republic a report of the amount and condition of the provisions still on hand in the city. The report is very favorable.

Trochu is making preparations for another grand sortie.

Trochu had ordered the Prussian officers whom he held as prisoners of war to be sent back to Versailles; he previously had them conducted through immense stores of provisions and munitions of war, which are concealed in the city, in order that the enemy might be disabused of the idea that further resistance was impossible.

It is reported that the Prussians have occupied Tours, and that they met with no serious opposition.

Gen. Chanzy is at Lemans, where he has received reinforcements, and also been granted rest. A number of partial engagements had occurred with the enemy, in all of which Gen. Chanzy was successful.

Advices from Havre show that the Prussians under Manteuffel are retreating. At last accounts they were marching towards Amiens.

Several engagements had occurred with the rear guard of the retreating enemy, in all of which the French were successful.

Garibaldi having been offered the Sword of Honor, refuses to accept it till the end of the war.

The journals of this city state that Prussia is prosecuting a barbarous warfare in using explosive bullets, etc.

Affairs at Havre.

HAVRE, December 22.—The city is less excited and more confident since it has been ascertained that the Prussian force was greatly exaggerated.

The Prussians at Cleve still command the railroad. A movement will be made shortly to drive them away.

Upwards of six thousand troops left on Tuesday morning for the seige operations.

The blockade of the Seine has been raised.

Skirmishing, Near Blois.

BLOIS, December 21.—There has been plenty of fighting, but no battles, within the past ten days by our army, which is on both sides of the river, and has possession of the country in the neighborhood of Orleans and Blois. The result may be a retreat through the latter city without a general action. Every day the outposts have a collision, and line lines, on one side or the other, are shelled.

The French have regained the entire city, but every night they have slept a little nearer Blois, on the north side of the river.

The engagements have taken place, for the most part, in the triangle formed by Beaugency, Mieh and Marchenoir. Five days skirmishing in that quarter has filled the hospitals with wounded and the roads in the rear of the army with stragglers. On the other side of the same, continual and moderate activity has been kept up, the Prussians always taking the initiative and always meeting the weak places.

Movements of Gambetta—Prussian Supplies at Dieppe.

BORDEAUX, December 21.—It is officially announced that M. Gambetta goes to review the army, at Lyons, and make already prepared for that purpose. The Prefect at Rhone announces that M. Fane, Chief of the Battalion of National Guard at Lyons, was shot yesterday by a band of wretches after a mere semblance of a trial, and adds that the assassins are to be executed immediately by the gendarmes of France. M. Gambetta, in a dispatch to the authorities here, says the citizens of Lyons are shocked at the crime, which should be severely punished.

Several vessels had arrived at French ports with arms. It is reported that the Prussians expected to receive supplies from England, but that owing to the close watch kept by the French cruisers prevented the success of the plan.

Numbers of troops, well armed and equipped, continue to arrive from the departments. The cavalry force is said to be increased and improved by the city of Bordeaux are ready to march to the front.

A majority of the citizens of Bordeaux having requested the suppression of the reactionary journals, the Government has replied that it prefers to treat them with silent contempt.

Advices from Orleans show that the Prussians grossly insulted Bishop Dupanloup, and also treated the inhabitants generally unkindly. It is also stated that they treated the inhabitants inhumanly during their short occupation of Blois.

Fighting in the Vicinity of Amiens.

LILLE, December 21.—Fighting has been going on to-day in the vicinity of Amiens.

Large numbers of Germans, sick and wounded pass through Nancy and Toul daily from around Paris and the valley of the Loire.

A contribution of 70,000 francs has been imposed on Lorraine for the compensation of losses inflicted on the merchant navy by the French men-of-war.

The damage done at Thionville by the bombardment is estimated at 10,000,000 francs.

Reported Fighting near Brioune.

HAVRE, December 21.—There has been some fighting near Brioune. The Prussians retreated to Beurg Thereonde. The ship Austerlitz is being fitted for the reception of German prisoners.

Letters from Bourges say the army of the Loire has been completely reorganized.

General Sortie from Paris—Severe Engagement near Tours.

BORDEAUX, December 21.—A general sortie was made from Paris yesterday. Gen. Vinnoy took La Maison Blanche, beyond Gagny, six miles east of Paris, and Gen. Ducrot fought a battle near Bronay. It is officially announced that a few Prussians entered Tours last night. They belonged to the advanced post of the enemy which held Monnair, and a combat took place at the latter point, after which the enemy withdrew, retiring in the direction of Paris.

EVENING.—There was a severe engagement near Tours yesterday. Six thousand French fought ten thousand Prussians with twenty-four cannon seven hours. The French finally retreated. The Prussians followed and commenced the bombardment of Tours, when the Mayor went to the headquarters of the Prussian General and surrendered the town, as there were no troops to defend it, but this evening the Government here announced that the Prussians evacuated Tours to-day, retreating toward Chateau Renault.

General Bremer, near Neuitz, checked the Prussians. He advises the Government that he can hold the enemy from advancing. Among the prisoners recently captured there are many who state that they have not been a fortnight in France.

French Success at Paris.

BORDEAUX, December 21, Midnight.—A balloon has landed at Beaufort, in the Department of Marne et Loire, bringing dispatches from Gambetta. The aeronaut, who left Paris at two o'clock this afternoon, reports Paris in excellent condition. Military operations were resumed yesterday, and a battle was fought with the result favorable to the French army. Our artillery was especially successful.

ENGLAND.

Prussian Officers Furloughed.

LONDON, December 22.—Large numbers of Prussian officers are returning home on furlough.

An English Vessel Run Into by a French Transport.

LONDON, December 22.—The English ship Susquinna, bound to Valparaiso, was run into and badly damaged by the French transport Himonda, which mistook her for a Prussian vessel. The repairs of the Susquinna will be made by the French Government.

An Immediate Attack Expected at Havre.

LONDON, December 22.—Troops are pouring into Cherbourg for the defense of that port.

An immediate attack is expected. The Germans are approaching that place in increased force.

A Berlin dispatch threatens that unless Paris soon surrenders a regular attack will begin.

Ducrot Leaves Paris by Balloon.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, December 21.—General Ducrot left Paris by balloon on the 18th to take command of one of the army corps operating outside the besieged metropolis.

A large number of carriages, laden with ammunition, destined for the bombardment of Paris, are daily taken from the Eastern Railway.

Paindines to Organize New Forces—The Armies of the Loire.

LONDON, December 21.—The Herald correspondent at Blois, on the 20th, says: Paindines has been consigned to the duty of organizing new forces. The two armies of the Loire are still competent to act separately. The war has become one of skirmishes. The marders are constantly exposed to telling blows, and their old soldiers are gradually destroyed, as the Germans decrease the French increase. This, however, takes out of view the relief of Paris, which can only be accomplished by a victory in a heavy battle, which must be soon, if at all.

Marching Westward.

LONDON, December 21.—Prince Frederick Charles is marching westward from Blois.

The Luxemburg Difficulty—King William Asks for an Explanation.

LONDON, December 22, 2 A. M.—It is said that the King of Prussia has telegraphed to Prince Henry, of the Duchy of Luxemburg, that an explanation is expected at Versailles justifying the action of the Luxembourg Government. He hopes no further complications may arise.

LUXEMBURG, December 21.—The Chamber of Deputies have adopted an address proclaiming the attachment of the people to the ruling dynasty and institutions, and their devotion in defense of the Grand Duke.

BELGIUM.

Feeling in Germany Against Belgium.

BRUSSELS, December 11.—In the Senate to-day, Baron D'Arethan, Prime Minister, said the irritation in Germany against Belgium was caused by newspapers published here by aliens. He counseled prudence.

PRUSSIA.

Reconstruction of Germany.

BERLIN, December 21.—Bismarck's note to the Cabinet at Vienna, on the reconstruction of Germany, has been received there in a friendly spirit.

Decree Ordering the Landwehr into France.

BERLIN, December 21.—A decree has been issued from the War Office transferring the charge of guarding the French prisoners to the battalions on garrison duty in Germany, and relieving the Landwehr, who are sent into France to garrison places occupied by the Germans. The besiegers of Belfort have received reinforcements of heavy artillery from Bavaria.

EASTERN QUESTION.

Turkey Making Extensive Warlike Preparations—Austria Declares Russia's Course Unlawful.

LONDON, December 22.—Dispatches from Vienna state that the Turkish fleet is under immediate orders for service, and extensive warlike preparations have been made at Kertch.

The Austrian official organ says the Emperor declares Russia's repudiation of treaty obligations is unlawful, and requires guarantees against future modifications.

Russia Preparing for War.

LONDON, December 22.—The *Herald's* special correspondent says: Russia continues war preparations on an immense scale.

Austria and Prussia.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says Austria may look with confidence upon the reconstruction of Germany. The new Bund and the King of Prussia desire in a friendly spirit the modifications demanded by the mutual interests and welfare of the two countries.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 22, 1870.

SENATE.

Below are given the concluding proceedings of the Senate at last night's session:

At three o'clock this morning a motion was made in the Senate to adjourn, but it was voted down by an overwhelming vote, 50 to nine, and the friends of the resolution, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, strenuously adhered to their apparent determination to sit out all opposition. The probability, at this hour, plainly indicated an all night session, and many Senators, overcome with the fatigue of an almost continuous session of fifty-six hours, sought relaxation in fitful slumbers on the lounges of the Senate Chamber.

At the night session of the Senate Mr. SCOTT submitted and advocated an amendment prohibiting the appointment of Congressmen as members of the proposed Commission.

Mr. FOWLER favored annexation from philanthropic motives, believing that our own form of government would secure to the people of Dominica privileges not accessible to them under any other form of government.

Mr. SCOTT'S amendment was rejected—yeas, 16; nays, 28.

Mr. MORTON, at this point, stated that in his criticism during the debate upon the position of the Senator from Delaware (Bayard), he had not intended any offensive personal sting. If the Senator thought the whipping post a good thing, he was welcome to it.

Mr. BAYARD replied that as his purpose was invariably to avoid personal allusions in debate, he felt gratified in resenting them in the spirit in which they were offered. He very cheerfully accepted the explanation.

Mr. SUMNER, noticing a side remark by Mr. Carpenter, sharply replied that he had not and would not take back anything he had said since the discussion commenced.

Several amendments by Mr. SCHURZ were rejected. One was directing an inquiry to be made as to persons who have been put in office under the republic because of their hostility to annexation, or for other political reasons, and also one as to any protectorate over or aid given to the Dominican republic by the naval force of the United States, and stating since the commencement of the session, three months after the withdrawal of such force.

At four o'clock Mr. CASSERLY took the floor, and proceeded to show that the majority were determined to prevent any inquiry not agreeable to them.

Mr. THURMAN regretted that the great principle now so lauded by the Senator from Massachusetts was not appreciated by him when he voted for the Fifteenth Amendment, the enforcement bill and the naturalization bills authorizing the presence of the military at election polls in New York and other States.

In the course of further debate, Messrs. SUMNER and EDMUNDS became involved in a personal controversy, which terminated with Sumner's admission that, when at the last session he became satisfied he could not support the treaty, he ought to have remembered that fact in the Pacific Railroad bill, and regretted not having done that. The Senator [Edmunds] modestly do him a little more than justice.

Mr. EDMUNDS retorted that if full justice was done the Senator from Massachusetts, his language to-day in regard to the Pacific Railroad bill would have received much more severe comment than it had; but all the Senator's calumnies had failed to the ground.

Mr. SUMNER protested that he had uttered no calumnies, and that the object of his friend was only to make mischief.

Mr. THURMAN urged an amendment to provide for an inquiry, as to any attempt by any foreign powers to obtain possession of Dominica. Lost.

At six o'clock Mr. CASSERLY proceeded to deliver a general *resume* of the whole controversy, but without concluding the task, and decided to personal appeals to allow a vote to be taken.

The resolution was then passed, ayes 31, nays 9. The vote was as follows:

AYES

Abbott,	Flanagan,	Revels,	
Bayard,	Hamilton, Texas,	Ross,	
Brownlow,	Hamlin,	Sawyer,	
Cameron,	Howell,	Scott,	
Chandler,	Morton,	Sherman,	
Cole,	Nye,	Stewart,	
Conkling,	Osborn,	Thayer,	
Corbett,	Patterson,	Wilson,	
Cragin,	Pool,	Willey,	
Edmunds,	Ramsey,	Williams.	

NAYS.

Casserly,	Patterson,	Sumner,
Davis,	Saulsbury,	Thurman,
Morrill, V. t.,	Stockton,	Tipton.

Mr. HOWARD and Mr. LEWIS, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with BAYARD and JOHNSON, of Maryland.

The Senate at 6:45 A. M. adjourned until 12 o'clock.

At a few minutes past twelve o'clock the Senate met into executive session, and Mr. CAMERON previously transacted being the reception of the credentials of Mr. Bogy, Senator elect from the State of Missouri to fill temporarily the vacancy caused by Drake's resignation. The credentials were presented by Mr. Schurz, and upon being read Mr. Bogy was qualified and took his seat.

At one o'clock the open session of the Senate was resumed, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. LEWIS, took up the House bill relieving the political disabilities of certain citizens of Virginia.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved as an amendment the Amnesty bill reported at the last session from the Select Committee on Disabilities in the Senate.

After remarks by Messrs. LEWIS and BOREMAN, the bill was laid aside without action.

A message from the House was received, announcing the decease of Hon. Wm. Smyth, late representative from Iowa.

After a eulogy by Mr. HARLAN, and the adoption of the customary resolutions, the Senate adjourned at 1:20 P. M. until January 4th.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met in Committee of the Whole, Mr. STEVENSON in the chair, for general debate on the Presidential annual message.

The bill regulating the rates of duty on sugar, which passed the Senate yesterday, was signed by the Speaker, and sent to the President for his approval and signature.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, addressed the House in eulogy of the people of the South, and in advocacy of the principle of local self-government.

Messrs. PORTER, of Virginia, BOOKER and BARRY spoke in favor of universal amnesty.

The House at half-past two P. M. adjourned till the 4th of January.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December, 22, 1870.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE HOLLAND.

The funeral services over the remains of George Holland, the veteran actor, who has been for forty years on the New York stage, took place this after noon at the P. E. Church of the Transfiguration. Every theatrical manager in the city and every actor of note was present.

THE CRISPINS.

A crowd of angry Crispins, now on general strike in this city, assembled at Burt's store, Park Row, today, with the avowed intention of assaulting the non-society men who had recently begun work for Burt. An assault had been committed on some of his men last night. To-day it was found necessary to bring a large force of police to see the workmen safely home.

The Crispin strikers have finally compelled Mr. Bisette, of New Rochelle, manufacturer, to suspend operations this afternoon and dismiss all the non-society men whom he had employed.

SHOOTING CASE SETTLED.

The firm of Ezra Wheeler & Co., doing business at No. 89 Front street, and one of the leading houses in the city, have been compelled to pay $120,000 to get rid of appearing as a criminals on the charge of smuggling, clearly made out against them. Great efforts were made to keep the matter secret, as high as $10,000 being offered to officials to make a trip to Cuba. District Attorney Davis, in addition to his interest in the law firm of Davis & Davis, receives two per cent. on the amount paid for settling the suits. The senior member of the smuggling firm is President of the Bank of the State of New York, and is a prominent church member.

LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

The New England Society of New York gave their annual dinner, celebrating the landing of the pilgrims, at Delmonicas last night. The large hall was completely filled with the members of the society and its guests, both including many of the most eminent men of the city and country. J. H. Choate, President of the society, presided; on his right were Secretary Boutwell, General McDowell, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wm. Cullen Bryant, and on his left General W. T. Sherman, Moses H. Grinnell, Henry Clewes, Rev Dr. Bellows, while among other guests were many prominent citizens. After the banquet was completed, thanks were returned by Mr. Merrill Richardson, of the New England Congregational Church, and the speeches and speakers of the evening were introduced in a very happy and humorous manner by the President, Mr. Choate. Rev. Dr. Bellows responded to the first toast, "Honor to the Pilgrim Fathers," paying a high tribute to their qualities of heart and life, declaring they needed neither apology nor defense. Gen. Sherman, being called on, the purest heroes the world ever saw. The toast to the President was drank standing, and responded to by Secretary Boutwell in a humorous speech, in which he characterized President Grant as one of the purest men in the country. Now are New England life and principles, and, of whom the whole country should justly be proud. His remarks were received with applause. Mr. Emerson responded briefly to the sentiment addressed to the orator of the day, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, who, in response to answer the toast, "The Army and Navy," General Sherman was greeted with repeated cheers, and in his remarks, which were brief, reviewed the share his own ancestors took in the early days of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Ohio, and spoke of the country scattered along the extended frontier and distributed among the Southern States, every where observing and performing new and exalted duties. James C. Carter responded to the toast, "The Bench and Bar," and among other speeches were those by the President of St. Nicholas and St. Andrew's Society. The festivities were continued to a late hour.

MASS MEETING OF CONGRESS TRADESMEN.

The Congress propose holding a mass meeting on Tuesday evening, at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Workingmen's Union, principally for the purpose of considering the feasibility of the introduction of the co-operative system.

ARRIVED.

The German steamer Rhein, from Bremen, and the steamer Cleopatra, from Havana.

ABOUT OCEAN CABLES.

The managers of the Atlantic Cable Company now despair, it is said, of successfully repairing the broken ocean lines until next June, when the work can again be prosecuted with a smooth sea. The steamer Robert Lowe is still, however, endeavoring to grapple the broken connection, but the French cable is again over crowded with telegrams for Europe, and they are transmitted with difficulty and very slowly.

THREE PERSONS KILLED.

A mother and two children were run over and killed by a train on the New Jersey Railroad, at Linden, near Elizabeth, this morning.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., December 22.—The Legislature adjourned to-day, to meet on the 2d of January.

A telegram from Rawlins, Wyoming, states that the jury in the case of W. Kelly, charged with murder, returned a verdict of not guilty after being out two hours. United States Attorney Carey made an able plea for the Government. The argument of Col. Steele for the prisoner is admitted to be one of the ablest ever made to a Wyoming jury.

BRIDGING THE OHIO.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

The Cincinnati Bridge Not Built in Conformity With the Law—Congress Called Upon to Modify It—A General Law Upon the Subject Recommended—The Steubenville Bridge an Inferior Structure—Other Bridges.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 22, 1870.

The Board of Army Engineers who were ordered to inspect the bridges on the Ohio, have made a full report upon the Cincinnati and Newport bridge, and a partial report upon all others. Upon the Newport structure the Board say: "We are unanimous in the opinion that this bridge, as it is being constructed, is a serious obstacle to the free navigation of the Ohio river, and that it imperatively calls upon Congress to exercise its specially reserved rights of modification." The Board holds that the alternative provision of the law for a bridge with a pivot draw, giving two clear openings of one hundred feet, unfortunately made no stipulation about the height above the highest water of the bridges using draws, and this has since become a very serious omission on account of its operation being extended so as to include Cincinnati. Seventy feet above the lowest water is at least twenty-five feet above the highest water at Steubenville, but only seven and a half at Cincinnati.

The Board considers the Congressional debate on the bill authorizing the bridge as showing that the bill was a compromise between the navigation and bridge interests—in regard to the length of span. Several gentlemen who voted for the bill stated that it was with the express understanding that that bridge was not to be of less height than the existing suspension bridge, nor less than forty feet above the highest water. The provisions for a high bridge under the law would have been satisfactory. The Board says the facts show that the compromise, as understood by those who made it, has not been complied with in building this bridge on the draw bridge plan, and that it lacks the essential quality of the compromise in not being understood alike by those who are said to have made it, and hence it cannot be made a reason for Congress refraining from exercising its reserved rights to compel the modification of the bridge itself. The Government of the United States is the custodian of public rights on the great navigable rivers, and though parties interested in special branches of trade may consent to certain designs of bridges, the Government alone, comprehending all interests, should be the final judge in such matters.

The Board asserts that long spans of four hundred feet or upwards are not impracticable at reasonable expense, and when properly opportuned are much more stable and safe than smaller spans. High piers, especially when founded on rock, are highly to be recommended. The Covington and Cincinnati bridge is declared to be a first-class structure, and no complaints are made against it. With regard to the Louisville and Ohio Falls bridge, it says the fact that the United States Engineer in charge of the canal around the Falls has plans prepared for making a change as soon as possible. The modification he suggested is to slightly change the canal bank, when a clear opening of one hundred and fifteen feet outside the canal can be made for steamboats that cannot pass under the bridge. Otherwise there are proper provisions for navigation, and the work is said to be of a substantial character.

CRESTLINE, O.

A Movement in Force Against the Rum Sellers—Marriage.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, December 22, 1870.

A series of interesting meetings have been held here recently by earnest workers in the temperance cause, among whom are many ladies. The effort is with a view to breaking up the rapidly increasing traffic in liquor in our town, and a handsome fund has been subscribed to prosecute the whisky sellers. Several such cases are already prepared, and will begin in a day or two.

A. M. Patterson, Esq., one of our leading citizens, who has filled the office of postmaster for the last six years, was married this evening to Miss Florence Ogden, daughter of David Ogden, Esq., of this place.

THE RIVER DISASTERS.

The Steamer R. E. Lee Sunk by a Collision with the Potomac—Further Particulars in Regard to the Nick Wall—Thirty-nine Persons Drowned.

NATCHEZ, MISS., December 22.—At two o'clock this morning the steamer R. E. Lee, from the Potomac, collided opposite this city. Both steamers were badly damaged. The Lee's pilot ran her on a bar, where she sunk in nine feet of water. The Potomac is now unloading for repairs. No lives were lost.

Cincinnati special says: The R. E. Lee was insured for $50,000 in the following companies of Cincinnati: Western, Globe, Commercial, Eureka, American, Enterprise, Ohio Mutual, Cincinnati, National Firemen's and Ohio Valley, three thousand dollars each; Crescent, Farmers', two thousand five hundred dollars each; Union three thousand five hundred dollars. The Potomac was also insured for a large amount.

MEMPHIS, December 22.—The Memphis *Avalanche's* Vicksburg special says: The Nick Wall had three hundred barrels of pork on board. Forty wagons were on her roof at the time of the disaster. Out of fifteen cabin passengers, nine were lost, and out of one hundred and thirty-five deck passengers thirty were lost. The latter were emigrants to Chicago going to Georgia and Texas. An entire family, including a bridal couple from Memphis were lost. The boat floated three miles when she was run by the Seminole, which took off the freight, safe, office books, and saved Captain Poe and wife, who were badly wounded by the falling roof.

ST. LOUIS, December 22.—A special from Vicksburg says that after Cheek and Hart's deck passengers were lost on the Nick Wall, Captain Poe released his wife from the cabin, which was full of water, by cutting a hole through the roof directly over her. She received a gash on the head from the ax used by her husband, and was brought out insensible, but was restored to consciousness. The body of Colonel E. W. Taylor, of the firm of Taylor & Graham, of Texas, has been recovered and buried at Maryland Landing. No other names of the lost are ascertained.

CINCINNATI, December 22.—Private advices and specials from the steamer Potomac say that her injuries were slight, and were principally confined to burning to allow her to proceed to New Orleans. Insurance in Cincinnati Companies $41,400; Franklin, Wheeling, $5,000; Tradesmen's, $5,000; Ohio, $5,000. She had a valuable cargo of mixed freight from this city, principally insured here.

The underwriters have departed to look after the cargo of the Potomac and the hull of the Lee.

PHILADELPHIA.

Meeting of Return Judges—Certificate of Election Given to Col. Dechert.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22.—The Return Judges have completed counting the votes, and given the certificate to Mr. Dechert, the Democratic candidate for Senator. No returns were thrown out. There was a large police force on, but no difficulty occurred.

Navigation is entirely suspended at St. Louis. The ice is expected to gorge above the bridge during the night, if so a clear harbor will be left.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

SAN DOMINGO.

THE PRESIDENT REJOICED AT HIS VICTORY.

He Believes the Annexation Policy Wise and Prudent—The Victory Not so Complete as Expected—Programme of Future Movements—An Effort to be Made to Oust Sumner from His Position on the Foreign Relations Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 22, 1870.

"The President was in high spirits to-day over the success of the San Domingo scheme. Notwithstanding the fact that the President's Private Secretary kept the Executive Mansion well posted as to all the stages of the debate on the question until the final vote, Vice President Colfax also stopped at the White House on his way home from the Senate at seven o'clock this morning, to give official information to the President of his great victory. During the day the White House has been thronged with Senators and Representatives, congratulating the President on the passage of his favorite measure. The President was extremely gratified at the felicitations extended him, and remarked that he believed the annexation policy was wise and prudent, and destined to gain strength as the facts became known. But Administration circles are not entirely satisfied, as it is considered only a partial victory achieved. It was the original intention to rush the resolutions through both houses before adjourning for the holidays, but the dilatory tactics indulged in by the opposition prevented that consummation, and so the matter goes over. There seems to be no doubt that the resolutions will easily pass the House, although it is represented that they will be formidably attacked there, and that various members will prepare hostile speeches during adjournment. Had the resolutions passed without serious opposition, as was originally conceived, it was the intention to appoint commissioners who should have the report ready, if possible, before the adjournment of the present Congress, and then bring up the annexation treaty on the strength of the information in the forthcoming report, which it was thought could not but be highly favorable. The failure of this part of the programme somewhat dampens the rejoicing at the victory, but it is still hoped that the matter can be satisfactorily arranged.

There were thirty-two Senators absent when the vote was taken on Morton's San Domingo resolutions. There were two pairs, so that the vote of those known showed 33 to 11. In the full Senate there would have been eighteen in the negative.

To-day a number of Senators who opposed Sumner bitterly yesterday have been busy trying to rally strength enough to call a caucus for the purpose of forcing Sumner and Schurz, and perhaps Patterson, off the Foreign Relations Committee. They are load in their threats that Sumner at least shall be displaced from his position. It was found impossible, however, to secure a caucus because of reasons given above, but the intention now is to make a move in the matter the moment the Senate reassembles, if a caucus can be persuaded to indorse the movement. When the Senate met this morning all our friends were in their seats, and the opposition were absent. Several Senators have declared their intention to debate the proposition at length, and oppose it with such strength as they can command.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

New Spanish Loan Proposed—Movement Against Papal Pretensions to Infallibility—Prince Amadeus Postpones His Departure for Madrid, &c., &c.

A New Spanish Loan.

MADRID, December 21.—Minister Morel proposes to issue $40,000,000 of Colonial bonds through the Bank of Havana, bearing eight per cent. interest. An extraordinary credit is to be opened to pay the legislative expenses. This failing, an arrangement will be made with Havana bondholders on the promulgation of the proposed law transferring to the Bank of Havana its estate, but the bank may double its capital, and its issue will be good for Cuban duties. It is thought the Cortes will pass the measure.

A Movement Against Infallibility.

LONDON, December 22.—It is rumored, that Prince Amadeus has postponed his departure for Madrid until the present Cortes is dissolved and another convened, before which he will take the constitutional oath of office.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The store of J. L. P. Hathaway, in New Baltimore, Michigan, was burned last night. Loss $25,000. No insurance.

A dispatch from San Domingo, of the 16th, says: The message of the President of the United States, at the assembling of Congress, is anxiously awaited here, and unless it is favorable for the annexation of the island, a general revolution is probable. In that event Baez would be sure to return to power. The island under the protection of some European power, which one they are indifferent. They would much prefer alliance with the United States, however, for the protection which a European nation could give. There is a probability of interference by Hayti unless the question of annexation is soon settled.

Advices from Jamaica state that M. Cordova has made a proposition to the Governor to run a steamer monthly between New York and that island on route for Venezuela, subsidy, $4,000 per month, said he was in favor of the payment of a subsidy to the Leeward and Windward Islands, but the above could be induced to make arrangements for calling at the island with one of its vessels each month.

Madame Scotach had her valuable watch and chain stolen from her boarding house, in Cincinnati, Wednesday night.

The weather was very cold at Cincinnati yesterday. The temperature in the morning was 8 degrees above and on the highlands 6 degrees.

The French raised at San Francisco twenty-two thousand dollars in coin for the patriotic fund from Christmas gifts Wednesday evening.

Sheriff Jackson, of Trinity county, California, was arrested by the United States Marshal on an indictment of the Grand Jury, for collecting Chinese miners' Foreign Miner's license, of the Amendment. He will be taken to San Francisco for trial.

Commissioner Wilson decides the question involving the title to property in the city of San Diego California, in favor of the city, thereby confirming the present owners in their claims.

Messrs. Clough, Kimball and Woodbridge visited the Tip-Top House, on Mt. Washington, yesterday morning, and climbed to the summit in heavy snow. There was no difficulty in getting on the roof. Snowing hard all day.

The National Conference of the Congregational Churches at Boston, at yesterday's session, adopted the name of National Council, and declared the objects in view are, first, to express and foster the substantial unity of the churches of this country; second, to provide for mutual consultation upon the common interests of our churches, their duties in the work of evangelization, the united expression of their views, and their brotherly relations with all parts of the Kingdom of Christ.

The funeral of the late Hon. Jas. B. Blake, Mayor of Worcester, Massachusetts, took place yesterday public.

The Lawrenceburg Woolen Manufacturing Company, at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, made an assignment on Wednesday. Their liabilities are nearly $200,000, and their assets are estimated at $150,000. The mill was built about four years ago at a cost of $112,000, and were regarded among the best in the United States. The crisis in their affairs has come, it is supposed, on account of the embarrassment of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, of which the late Thomas L. B. Lewis, was a large stockholder and a director. It is claimed the mills have been making money during the past season. The firm of Lewis & Richardson have failed. The latter was a Democratic place, also made an assignment on Monday. This failure was the precursor of the other, Mr. Lewis being largely interested in both.

A special to the *Herald*, from Nassau, N. P., of the 19th, says the steamer Hornet had arrived. There was great excitement in consequence, and Governor Walker seemed to be annoyed. He ordered Her Majesty's war ship Philomel to prepare for sea immediately. The vessel got up steam and kept in readiness until the Hornet left, when the Philomel slowly followed her to sea. The Spanish corvette Bazan left the harbor three hours before the Hornet took her departure.

The bankers and brokers' offices of Louisville, exclusive of National Banks, and not one a bank of issue, sum up a capital of seven and a half millions, with deposits of four and a half millions.

Judge Giles, of the United States District Court of Baltimore, yesterday sentenced Ludwig Mozer, formerly a letter carrier, to twelve months imprisonment for opening letters.

Smith N. Fowler, the Cincinnati liquor dealer, has filed his individual petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $97,000; assets, $14,000.

The New Englanders held a grand festival in St. Louis last night.

Samuel Howe, charged with murdering G. Gayanto at Palmer, Ill., a few days ago, was arrested yesterday in St. Louis.

MEXICO.

The Tehuantepec Bill Passed by Congress—The Presidential Canvass.

MEXICO, December 15.—The Tehuantepec bill has been passed by Congress, and is now in force generally. The friends of the measure are pleased, because no embarrassing clauses are incorporated in it. This action of Congress is regarded as a triumph of the Juarez party over the adherents of Lerdo.

The Presidential canvass is becoming an exciting one. Juarez has entered the field in earnest, and is astonishing his opponents with the youthful energy and vigor with which he is conducting the campaign. The anti-American, Spanish and French parties are rallying to the support of Lerdo, who is also exerting himself to obtain success.

Crushed Crackers.

Something new. Sold by all grocers. MWF

GEORGIA.

Further Election Returns—The Result Not Yet Known.

AUGUSTA, December 22.—The election passed off quietly throughout the State, both parties voting freely and without intimidation. It is still believed the Democrats have elected four if not five members of Congress, and two-thirds of the Legislature.

SAVANNAH, December 22.—The election passed off quietly to-day. The result is not known.

MACON, December 22.—The Democrats claim a majority. Walton county is Democratic by a large majority. Rome, Floyd and Polk counties have gone Democratic by a large majority. In the mining Cherokee county was swept by the Democrats. In Carle county the Republicans are thought to be ahead. The Democrats are ahead in Warren, Talaferro, Wilkes and Columbia counties.

AUGUSTA, December 22.—The Republicans are ahead in Macon and Dooley counties. The Democrats carried Muscogee county.

MACON, December 22.—The vote in Bibb county is 5,543, being the largest ever cast there. Both parties claim success. The Democrats claim the county by 200.

AUGUSTA, Ga., December 22.—The Republicans carry Richmond county, the stronghold of the Republicans in the State, electing their full ticket.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

A NEW FREIGHT TARIFF ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION AT ERIE.

ERIE, PA., December 22.—The Railroad Managers' Convention adjourned *sine die* yesterday afternoon. The Managers approved to establish a new freight tariff, to go into effect on the 26th inst., the rates being considerably lower than the average of winter rates hitherto. All the trunk lines and the Northwestern and Southwestern roads entered into the arrangement. The arrangement is to abide rigidly by the tariff as established, making no special rates or charges, to discriminate in favor of no persons whatsoever. Live stock rates from Quincy, Illinois, to New York and New England, will be slightly advanced, but the tariff rates on other articles will be maintained throughout, and the result gives entire satisfaction to all parties concerned. The railroads who are parties to the new tariff schedule are the Pittsburgh, New York Central, Hudson River, New York and Erie, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Toledo and Wabash, Pennsylvania Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Michigan Central, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Atlantic and Great Western, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

Swarthmore, or Friends' College, in Delaware county, is a great success. At a meeting of the stockholders, held in the Race street Meeting House, Philadelphia, the report of the Treasurer showed a balance on account of the education fund of over $5,000 on hand at the end of the first school year, evidencing care and prudence in the management of the finances of the college, and that the current receipts, even from the beginning, were sufficient to meet the current expenses. The managers' report showed an attendance at the beginning of the second year of 126, of whom 132 were boys and 14 girls. The collegiate department contained twenty-two sophomores and twenty-four freshmen. The Germantown *Chronicle* thus refers to one of the new features introduced in the institution: "At Swarthmore School the young men are treated as far as familiarly as in the family, not only in the class rooms, but at the table and in the parlors. This is a new feature in college life; but we have no doubt it will prove a wise one. At any rate it is high time that we treated human nature in its younger as well as its older representatives as capable of the best things. When it is so treated, and to the degree it is so treated, we shall have the best things. Mrs. Stowe never said a truer word than that in Uncle Tom's Cabin, 'Treat men like men, and they will act like dogs.' Tell people that they are good for nothing and they will be. We are glad to know that Swarthmore has taken the higher and truer tone."

"Yes, dear sir and esteemed madam, I fully appreciate your delicate feelings; but were it not more effectual, think you, to walk quietly among your degraded brethren and lending them a helping hand, raise them gently toward your level, rather than pushing a lever under them, upon a fulcrum of legislative enactments, to force them up? A little less caste, a little more true philanthropy, and the general use of Pier, Damnals & Co.'s Cream Alc would make blessed changes in society."—*Wm.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1870.

The great railroads which have been in session in Erie for several days adjourned yesterday. The original "pooling" project was early abandoned, and the meeting contented itself with framing a freight tariff, to which all agreed to be finally bound. The agreement may last a month, possibly longer, and very likely not that length of time.

The "Young Eagle of the West" is not yet dead, but still soars aloft with undimmed eye. That is, according to our neighbor of the *Post* this is the present condition of the bird. We quote:

The intimation that Mr. Pendleton has retired from the list of candidates for the Presidency and agreed to support Mr. Hoffman, who in return, is to give him a Cabinet position or the mission to England, is ridiculous and absurd. Mr. Pendleton would not be required to pledge himself to anybody to receive the tender of those positions from a Democratic President. He is just as likely to have it in his power to confer favors to Mr. Hoffman as the reverse.

In regard to the published letters, one purporting to be from Farragut to Fourth, the other from Fourth to Farragut and inquiring after Farragut's health, a writer in the Brooklyn *Eagle* says that Farragut assured him a few months before his death:

"I have never exchanged correspondence with Porter nor written to him, and have barely spoken to him since he assisted, over to Fourth, and Jackson while I was taking New Orleans, and after I had passed those forts, and demanded their surrender in his own name, and that of Porter, in a manner of the finest. Sir, he created an authority within an authority, and in all my experience I have never known a man who had that to contend with."

The writer charges then that the Farragut letter to Fourth is a forgery, but says it is not a forgery that Mrs. Farragut has a letter from Fourth, about the time of his Cape Fear letter, calling Grant a "loafer," a "drunkard," a "liar," and an "imbecile," in so many words. More concoctions from Admiral Fourth's diary will now be in order.

We suspect that, after all, there is not much ground for the prediction of Mr. Roebuck's withdrawal from the Cabinet. We are assured from a good source that "there is no foundation whatever for the report, and that Mr. Roebuck was never more likely to continue in the Cabinet than at the present time." The same authority states that "he commands the confidence and shares the councils of the President as fully and as freely as heretofore, and while both may not always agree on every matter of policy or point of detail, the harmony and essential amity of the two were never more firmly established."

Can anyone imagine what endless expenditures are involved in the announcement that the Southern members of Congress intend to support a proposition, to be made after the holidays, for the appointment of three Commissioners, to examine all claims for losses and damages arising out of the war, and report to Congress at each session, till the labor is ended, which must be within two years. Paying one of these war claims but opens the door to scores of scarcely less just ones, and leads on to paying others and others, until the expense will be too great to be endured. The Southern members, however, do obligingly make one reservation, to wit: It is to be expressly stipulated that no claims shall be made for losses of slaves. They are so modest, to refuse to take what they can't get.

The Income Tax finds steady supporters in the Revenue Reformers. The failure of the movement looking to its repeal a few days since, in the House of Representatives, was due to them. Alarmed by the vote on Mr. Kelley's resolution, they afterwards rallied in support of the Tax and voted down the repeal proposition. So we are beginning to see just how much there is in the opposition of the Revenue Reformers to direct Taxation. The Income Tax is the most odious species of direct taxation that ever was invented, but it becomes necessary for the Reformers to go for it to subserve their schemes for knocking down protection to the great interests that excite their intense opposition. This may be regarded as one of the peculiar beauties of "Reform."

The young King of Spain is having his troubles rather early after ascending the throne, and the chances are decidedly against a long reign for him. The fact is apparent that there is such a thing as public opinion in Spain, strongly impregnated with Republicanism, which the new crowning has served only to develope. No doubt the condition of Europe in general favors this kind of manifestation, "a symptom of the appalling cataclysm," as it is graphically described, "rushing down at this fatal moment, upon the whole European system, whose two great fulcra have been displaced by the suspension of the Papal temporal power at Rome, and the shifting of military and diplomatic domination from Paris and London to Berlin and St. Petersburgh." Spain is no more pacificated by the introduction of the new King than France by the result of the latest fight.

After a protracted and very heated debate, frequently marked by scenes little less than discreditable to that body, the Senate yesterday morning passed Mr. Monroe's resolutions providing for sending Commissioners to San Domingo, by a vote of 32 to 9. In the course of the debate much unseemly acrimony was exhibited. From the beginning to the end the struggle was more personal than on the merits of the question, and it developed the fact that between Mr. Sumner and perhaps some other Senators a wide, if not an irreconcilable difference exists. We can see no valid objection to a Commission, especially if, as Senator Morton said, the business is to be commenced *de novo*, and we do hope that now that the resolution for this purpose has been put through, the Senate will just begin to throw something like the energy it has manifested on this occasion into the consideration of questions which, to say the least, are of equal importance to the country. The result of this trial shows that an Administration measure can be carried, and that, too, right speedily. We are led to wish, therefore, that the Administration would have measures regarding Protection, Taxation and Commerce brought forward, and would try its hand at "putting them through," too.

The "stock watering" business seems to be in full course again. Beside the little game of the New Jersey Central directors, it is announced that the Delaware and Lackawanna Railway Company has declared a dividend of six per cent., payable in Morris and Essex common stock, worth eighty cents on the dollar. Of a piece with such operations is the "cooking" of railroad accounts, in regard to which there is the declaration that the official statement published by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, of December 12, shows that the company has not earned the money to pay a cash dividend on the common stock, although their accounts are arranged to give the appearance of it by charging the expenses of the road to construction account. Must every railroad in the country engage in such disreputable practices, before people will be convinced that the most stringent legal restraints should control these corporations.

A New York letter, the writer whereof is an intelligent correspondent, says: "Sensible people in the Government's revenue in New York, the solid merchants, bankers and importers, are undoubtedly better satisfied with General Pleasanton's promotion to the superintendency of the Internal Revenue than are the men who profit by its collection, and who look upon the entire system of public offices as a well devised and thoroughly organized machine for personal schemes. Taking this for a correct representation, it is probable that, in the words of Pope, the "right man in the right place," which is all the country requires. It seems to be conceded that if there has been any engineering in the case it has been done by General Rufus Ingalls, formerly of General Grant's staff. Hence the expression, "Buttons have won."

The motive of Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, for introducing the resolution to restore the Arlington estate to Mrs. Gen. Lee, and remove the Union dead therefrom is explained. It was simply the stroke of a demagogue. A few months hence Thomas, Governor of Kentucky, was chosen to the Senate, McCreery lacking one vote. Stevenson is under the shadow of the Fourteenth Amendment, and a new election may be necessary, and McCreery is laying in stock, especially as Stevenson beat him by only a few votes, and report that he had sold out to the Republicans. The Lee resolution is designed to prove that he is still sound. It stands Stevenson to cut lower, if he can.

A Washington dispatch says that Attorney General Ackerman's opinion on the Pacific Railroad law "does not stand the test of criticism among lawyers in Congress, as it is regarded as a very loose construction of the law." It is quite as evident that "lawyers in Congress" never read the law when they passed it, if it is what they now claim it to be. Otherwise, they would have made it as justly favorable to the public interests as is Mr. Ackerman's interpretation of it.

Simon Cameron and Governor Bullock, of Georgia, are said to be partners in a Southern gold enterprise of extraordinary magnitude. Whether Forney is partner also is not reported. Bullock is a "smart" fellow, but sufficiently unscrupulous for almost anything. As Governor of Georgia he has been a great injury to the Republican party, and retarded the progress of the State.

The death of a prominent Boston journalist, from injuries received while jumping on or off the street cars in motion, leads us to repeat the oft repeated though little heeded warning: "Never do so." There is danger in it, even should the horses or mules be so poorly fed that they cannot stir out of a "small's gallop." A word to the wise, who may be sometimes careless, is sufficient.

FIRST DISTRICT ELECTION.

Comments of the Philadelphia Republican Press.

The *Post* says the reports "indicate that cheating on a wholesale and unprecedented scale was practiced by the Democracy yesterday. In area a few acres they cast more votes than there were taxable inhabitants." It thinks the fraud will be found to be so evident that Col. Dechert cannot take his seat, until the Legislature fully investigates the matter, and says, his election cannot be conceded until that is done, "no scandalous and so recklessly fraudulent" were the proceedings.

The *Press* perceives the Democratic game, and says: "We had, of course, great local odds against us, but that should only have merited the strength of the party to renewed effort and more careful management. Let me trust that the next time the Republicans of Philadelphia go into action it will be with greater unity and enthusiasm."

According to the *Inquirer* the lesson for the politicians to learn from the election is that Mr. Lentall was defeated because the voters were "informed that, on the previous day, their Representative in Congress had voted against a repeal of the Income Tax law, and that the acknowledged heads of the party, President Grant and Secretary Boutwell, were both using their influence to prevent its repeal." It says, too: "They may also learn from it that the people are, after all, the real masters of the situation, and that, if their public servants in Congress do not listen to their demands, they may expect both themselves and their party to find only defeat awaiting them in the next national political struggle for the Presidency."

As to the charges of fraud, the *Bulletin* thinks there should be no hesitation in providing for their legitimate investigation. Indeed, it says: "In an election like that of yesterday, when a full ticket is selected and elected by the Fourth ward 'Ring,' there is *prima facie* evidence of fraud. Among the men who have been foremost in Colonel Dechert's canvass are many with whom a fair election is an abhorrence, and who delight in meeting their rascalities and evidence of them. Whether their rascalities procured the whole of Mr. Dechert's majority we cannot, at this moment, be ascertained. That they are answerable for the greater part of it, there can be no doubt."

The *Telegraph* in regard to the defeat says that the Republican party "contains many members who did not and will not recognize as cheerfully as the rank and file of the Democracy the necessity of fulfilling their party obligations on occasions like special elections. They forget to turn out, or they do not care for the result."

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

[From the Pittsburgh Visitor.]

This influential sheet appeared yesterday morning in a new dress, a repeated sign of the success of the editor, whom we sincerely congratulate.

[From the Reading Times and Dispatch.]

The Pittsburgh Commercial is one of the best papers in the United States.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

The Pittsburgh Commercial has donned a new suit, and is now quite a handsome sheet. The Commercial is well edited, enterprising, and, barring a little too free personality, is a model paper.

[From the Altoona Tribune.]

The Pittsburgh Commercial has donned a new dress and now presents a handsome appearance. Typographically, it is a model of what an enterprising journal should be. We have always looked upon the Commercial as being one of the best news papers extant.

[From the Lancaster Express.]

The Pittsburgh Commercial appeared on Monday in an entire new suit. It is one of the largest, ablest and most interesting papers in the State, radically Republican, and we are pleased to notice this fresh evidence of its prosperity.

[From the Christian Radical.]

Our enterprising neighbor, Diller, Luther avenue, on Monday morning last greeted its patrons in a new and attractive dress. As an exponent and defender of the interests of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania, as an advertising medium, as an illustration of success due to editorial independence, thrift and energy in its every department, we, as Pittsburghers, are proud of the Commercial.

[From the United Presbyterian.]

Our contemporary, the daily Commercial, appeared on last Monday morning in an entire new dress. We are pleased to see that our neighbor the Commercial is in every respect one of the ablest and best papers published in the West, and it is gratifying to know that at no time has its patronage been so large and its business so satisfactory as at present.

[From the Erie Republican.]

Yesterday the Pittsburgh Commercial appeared in a bran new dress. It is one of our best exchanges, and we are glad to see it "looking so well."

[From the Petroleum Center Record.]

That old and sterling journal, the Pittsburgh Commercial, made its appearance this Monday in an entirely new dress, and takes occasion to remark that never in its history has it received so liberal a support as at the present time. We are glad to record the prosperity of our contemporary, and hope it may continue. The Commercial has the lead among the newspapers of the State, and is undoubtedly the best.

[From the Tuscarora Citizen.]

The Pittsburgh Commercial came out on Monday morning in an entirely new dress, and presents an improved typographical appearance.

Canada is making more enemies in her own Maritime Provinces on account of the fisheries question than she is in America. The Halifax *Chronicle* of December 13, in referring to the subject, gives the full account of a case, wherein a Nova Scotia vessel was the sufferer. In the owner's absence the vessel was seized and stripped, and after long delay, the matter was brought to the Halifax authorities, even the county Dominion member interfering. The *Chronicle* says that it was admitted at the outset that the whole thing arose from misapprehension, but it appears that to release the vessel was a matter of as much difficulty as any of the usual and endless routine, to say nothing of the sacrifice of prime money. At length bonds were imposed. Without these the vessel could not be released or sold. The whole thing depended on the Dominion Government. If he saw fit to set the captive free, he would get no fees. If he persisted he would get heavy costs. Our readers will understand this case full well. Absolute delay, involving loss, was sought to bring the matter before Parliament. The bonds were pressed, and after much delay, trouble, great anxiety and annoyance, and very heavy loss, the schooner was given up.

The conclusion of the bitter comments of this Nova Scotia paper are as follows, and are suggestive:

Every page of those "blue" statistics, so are informed and prejudiced, have carefully kept out, manifests a determination to crush all opposition to Canada in this Province. From the abolishment of an independent judiciary to the appointment of judges in our provincial Courts down to a small Stamp Act, all adequate to the end in view, imposing a toll on newspapers, every reader can trace the slime of a serpent. It has not been openly enacted that freedom in Nova Scotia shall be published as a crime. Virtually that has been enacted. Absolute power is being lodged, by those infamously devised laws, in the hands of the Ottawa ringleaders, who have scattered their hirelings by land and sea, all over this country. The people have not yet had cause to appreciate the full scope of those statutes. Peter Mitchell's naval "commander," John A. Macdonald's "General," together with the "coolish" Admiralty Court are gradually unfolding, and the end is not far off. Then will be seen the abundance of fruit, unless indeed a likely breeze spring up to blast the blossom in the bud.

A new cattle plague has broken out in Oneida and Dutchess counties, N. Y., and also in Canada, of which the most evident symptoms are costiveness, soreness, loss of appetite, tenderness of the teeth and to starer, frequent shaking the feet as if to rid them of something, frothing at the mouth, blisters on the teats, tongue, and between the hoofs; these blisters break, leaving sores. The disease can be carried by man in the clothes and by the other in milking. The milk will produce a similar disease in men or beasts which drink it. No certain cure has yet been discovered, but the following has produced good results: Wash the mouth with a solution of common washing lquid, such as a dilution of carbolic acid, one part of acid to one hundred and fifty of water; and for the boils, a wash of one part of carbolic acid to one hundred and fifty of glycerine may be used. The feet should be cleaned and the same carbolic acid, and bired with a rag covered with tar, tied between the hoofs and around the pastern. Keep the diseased animals perfectly secluded, and wash hands and boots with one part carbolic acid to one hundred of water after tending the cattle.

Fun tricks that are peculiar commend us to railroad financiers in these days. The New Jersey Central Company has heretofore been beyond such sort of suspicion as attaches to the financial movements of certain other roads—Erie, for a familiar example—but a head little grander than usual on Monday ends that. From the New York *Times* it appears that the Directors, in declaring their cash dividend of 4 per cent., some days ago—closing the transfers on Wednesday last, December 14—also declared a stock dividend making the fact public, that the stockholders, *of record* on December 14, are entitled to a scrip to the amount of one share in every ten, or ten per cent. shares, to represent the interest of the company in the American Land Improvement property opposite the city, the whole to be paid for in full when called. This extra dividend, equal to $500,000 cash, calling the stock par ex-dividend, is now likely to be in dispute to the extent of the transactions in the stock since December 14, as between the buyers who are out of record, and the sellers who are supposed to have sold all the rights pertaining to the stock before the scrip dividend was made public. The fun says that the course of the directors in withholding the declaration of an extra division which it was generally supposed they would make, and then taking out of the property referred to, is severely criticised on the street, and besides leading to confusion, if not gross injustice to the record buyers of the stock, would seem to demand some explanation.

The luck of timber is described by a German letter writer in a manner that sounds oddly enough to the reader in this country. The writer says: "In any city, town or village, search for a pile of wood or a piece of board, however small, and you might search in vain. Occasionally, when a house is pulled down or some new building is going up, and when, too, there is an absolute necessity for having one, or a carpenter finds it will be found to be marked as carefully as our farmers mark their hogs or bullock robes. Ross Browne tells of once seeing an advertisement in a Frankfort paper of a teamster who unfortunately lost three beards between Nuremburg and that city. It was particularized how many hairs in a beard did not have the owner's name marked upon them."

The Ontario Association for the Promotion of Canadian Industry is evidently troubled about the reciprocity treaty, declaring in the outset of an address to the people of the province, that since its abrogation, during the five years ago, the farmers of Canada have paid some four or five millions dollars annually of taxes into the Treasury of the United States in the shape of duties collected on the produce sent over there. When they have paid a few millions more, they will be more ready to consider the United States as of some account, maybe will deem it worth "hitching on" to.

Another item of testimony that there is an open Polar Sea is given by the Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser*. A ship in the Arctic Seas recently captured a whale which had in its carcass a harpoon known to belong to a ship which was at that time cruising in the northern seas, on the other side of the continent. The whale had evidently passed from one open sea to the other by way of the pole. He must have found open water, for no whale must come up at short intervals to blow. If there is an open sea for whales, why may not men find it?

Mr. Morrell's plan for resuscitating our dead commerce seems to be good. He proposes a drawback on all dutiable goods imported in American ships; a drawback on all necessary imported machinery, &c., used for the sole purpose of iron and wooden ship-building. This latter drawback to equal the duties paid on materials for such construction. We say it seems good. It is good, if we have hand at "putting them through."

MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY, 1871.

Lippincott's Magazine for January opens with a good story appropriate to the beginning of the year, the story being followed by an amusing paper entitled "An American's Christmas in Paris," just now suggestive of thoughts not tending to merriment. "A Trip to Dahomey, No. 1," "Scribbles about Rio," "My Housekeeping in Rome," are entertaining. A review paper on "Poetry and Poets," and furnishes the value for any praisal.

Phillips Exeter Academy, recently destroyed by fire, is the most famous preparatory school in the country, and among its graduates numbers Lewis Cass, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, John A. Dix, Jared Sparks, George Bancroft, John P. Hale, William B. O., Oliver W. B., and Ephraim Peabody, Benjamin F. Butler, Prof. Francis Bowen, Amos T. Ackerman, L. Saltonstall and Prof. A. S. Packard. It dates from April, 1781, and started with the gift, magnificent for those days, of $60,000 by John Phillips, LL. D., who was also a liberal patron of the sister institution at Andover, which is also known as Phillips Academy, and besides gave a large sum to Princeton College, and founded a professorship of theology at Dartmouth. It has always afforded especial aid to worthy needy students, and to this the country owes the histories of Jared Sparks, John G. Palfrey and George Bancroft.

The gamblers of the Gold Exchange no the bank of that name as a clearing house, and in 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870, there was cleared at it an aggregate of $78,916,190,289. We are happy to say that the smallness of the year was in that just closed, and hope the amount may always be proportionately small is the actual capital for this immense volume of busines, appears from the fact that the aggregate amount of gold balances during the four years above referred to, was $950,211,000, and the aggregate currency balances were $2,956,526,250.

The Gainsville, Georgia, *Air-Line Eagle* declares that "our section, from every geological observation, and its peculiar mineralogy, will ultimately, when developed, yield more and finer ones than South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and the fact of over forty having been picked up by the gold-washers in every deposit mine from Hall county, Georgia, for six hundred miles to Virginia, some of which were much greater value than any yet found in Africa." A few thousand dollars of capital alone is needed just now.

It don't cost so much after all to keep people clean. Boston's sixteen public bathing houses had 1,377,914 bathers in 1870, an increase of 246,840 over 1869, and the total receipts for the year was only $21,284 66, or less than two cents a bath.

Two young men presented themselves at the Philadelphia mint with a dozen fine bars of what they claimed to be eighteen karat gold, but when the officers broke the bars and proved them to be only a mixture of tin and brass, the youths departed in sorrow, they said, for their "uncle" in Mexico had sent the property, which they took to be genuine.

The Trenton *State Gazette*, justly indignant at the slurs cast upon New Jersey by New Yorkers, declares that the State is more densely peopled than any Eastern or Middle one, with but two or three exceptions; that its entire area is worth more per acre than that of any other State; and that the quantity and value of farm products are also greater per acre than that of any other State.

Some years ago New Bedford, Mass., had a particular temperance society, limited to thirty members. Its existence has just been discovered. The admission fee was $5, and one of the regulations was that if one of the members got tight he should be carried home in a wheelbarrow and pay a fine of fifty cents. Each additional time he was caught fifty cents more was added. As they were a set of jovial fellows the treasury was always full.

Sheepskin and undressed kid gloves are largely patronized by the ladies since the advance in the price of the best kind, and many wear a thick "beaver" or woolen glove when carrying a muff!

A Chicago colony proposes to locate in White county, Arkansas, and covenants to settle five hundred families within eighteen months, and to help in the erection of college buildings to cost $30,000. The Cairo and Fulton Railroad offers 5,000 acres of land as college endowment, and the State will probably give the standard land.

Collector Hollister writes from Salt Lake city that he fears the Mormons will remove the property upon which the $40,000 of disputed revenue, tax is to be collected, and he has been ordered not to delay, in order to enforce payment this.

"Pobegganing," whatever that may be, is a great winter sport in Montreal, as it is a convenient medium for flirtations, which under its peculiar influences are apt to end happily.

A New York life insurance company in four years of its existence had a cash income of $646,790 12, of which $214,038 35 went for expenses, and then the concern very properly went into a receiver's hands.

The *Paper Trade Reporter* says that petitioners are now made of paper printed in such colors as to imitate the fashionable textile fabrics usually worn as such garments, or stamped in open work with such beauty and delicacy as is hardly attainable with other material; and each is sold at the moderate price of fifteen cents. Table cloths, cretonnes, and shades, and even shoes, which are said to be durable, are made of paper.

The total valuation of real and personal property in Indiana is $662,283,178, a net increase of $83,250,960 in fifteen years, and of $240,014,000 in twenty-five years. Such statistics give an idea of the nation's rapid growth in wealth.

There are in Boston twelve or fifteen manufacturers of the cheaper grades of gentlemen's furnishing goods, and over half a million capital is invested in them, and some two thousand persons are employed with employment within the immediate vicinity of the city. Most of the work is done in families, and the prices paid are $1 and $2 50 per dozen for shirts and 75 cents and $1 per dozen for overalls. The average earnings of a female operative is $6 per week, according to the quality of work given out. Most of this work, sometimes denominated "slop work," finds a market in the general retail trade all over the country. Dealers and manufacturers affirm that there never was so great a demand for work on the part of the poor.

All the people in Boston cannot provide the five hundred season tickets which are necessary to secure their rink from pecuniary failure, as in other years, and there will be no more skating there.

Those claiming to know aver that in New York there are over one thousand buildings likely to fall at any hour, as did the building on Thirty-fifth street. A committee of investigation is to be formed, with authority to pull down all dangerous structures.

PERSONAL.

Edwin Forest is now playing in the South and will take another farewell to the stage at the French Opera House in New Orleans.

Among the Americans shut up in Paris Dr. Mary C. Putnam, daughter of Putnam, the New York publisher, and who was lately elected to a Professorship in the College of Medicine in that place, and is adding the French cause as a surgeon.

A poor young Hungarian painter, named Michael Munguassey, perfectly unknown heretofore, sent a painting, "The Last Days of a Condemned Man," to the art exhibition at Dusseldorf, in Prussia, and received a prize. An American bought it for $1,000, Goupil gave him ten orders at $1,000 each, and an Englishman gave him one for $6,000.

It is a rumor that Charles O'Conor, the great New York lawyer, has determined to retire from the bar and will soon receive his final success for his client, Nelson Chase, in the Jumel will case, but as the fourth suit in five years is now pending, and as another suit is to be begun before the one is settled, Mr. O'Conor's service is not likely to be cut short.

Who now knows Edwin Croswell, for thirty years the editor of the Albany *Argus*, and a member of the Albany bar, behind whose "ipse dixit" ruled the throne for New York Democracy? Twenty years ago he left journalism and entered the office of the Attorney General, finally to go on the bench, and property has been lost and all that he did for many men is of no avail.

Mlle Aimee, the newest French singer at the Grand Opera House, wears ear-rings of diamonds, weighing fifteen carats, and worth $20,000 each, presented by the Emperor of Brazil.

The Washington *Republican* says: Senator Schurz has given his official opinion adverse to the confirmation of all the appointees made by the President in the interest of the Drake party in Missouri. This will lead to a call for a discussion of the policy of appointment in executive session, and it may possibly again extend to the open Senate.

Miss Marion V. Churchill, of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, is to read the poem for the next meeting of the Wisconsin Editorial Association.

The Democrats may as well cease their laughing about the English mission. Polk, in his day, had quite as hard a time to fill it as Grant has had, and before Mr. Louis McLane took the place, it was offered to Messrs. Dickens, Dickens, Elmore and Calhoun, of South Carolina, and Woodbury, of New Hampshire, if not to others.

When General Pleasanton took the Revenue Collectorship of the Twenty-third New York District, being opposed to the moiety system, he would not participate, and asked that he be given a regular salary, and was fixed at $10,000, being less than the moiety would have given. As Commissioner, he would have $6,000, but he has means of his own, and prefers the glory to the salary.

Doing two things at once, is a feat of the Boston journalist, whose custom it is to perform his work at night while his wife or daughter reads to him from current literature, on which he makes flying comments, and all the while there is no break in the performance of his newspaper writing.

The "Hub" has been shaken to its center by the announcement of the retirement of Mr. James T. Fields from the publishing house of Fields, Osgood & Co., and from active business life. This step has been in contemplation for some time, but has been kept a secret. Mr. Fields will confine his to the editorship of the *Atlantic Monthly*. The new house will adopt the style of James R. Osgood & Co.

The Boston *Advertiser* speaks of General Schenck, by comparison, in the following favorable manner: "In experience, capacity and influence the Ohio statesman is one of the foremost men in the country. During the score and a half years which he has given to the public service, the efforts of power and popularity have never availed to injure his reputation. He has a vigorous, independent mind, and the public thought is intellectual conditions. He is too intelligent to misapprehend the sentiments of his countrymen, and too honest to misrepresent them. His faults are all understood. He wants the grave urbanity, the calm, intellectual aplomb of Mr. Adams; the scholarship and social accomplishments of Mr. Motley; and perhaps something of that geniality which, because it was not balanced by severer qualities, was an embarrassment to Mr. Beverly Johnson."

Mrs. Belmont has the most beautiful emeralds in New York; Mrs. R. L. Stewart the most beautiful opal; Mrs. Stevens the handsomest arrangement of diamonds and amethysts. So many ladies have the persimmon that it would be impossible to say whose are most beautiful. Mrs. Von Hoffman has, perhaps, the handsomest display of solitaires. Mrs. Astor wears on green velvet, a charming background.

Mrs. Richings Bernard, while at Hartford, pleased the inmates of the Insane Retreat by a concert from her trough.

Mrs. Edwin A. Pollard is after Jacob Lyon, proprietor of the St. Cloud Hotel, of Washington, with four suits; one for slander, with $10,000 damages; one for assaulting her, terrifying her into sickness, and administering drugs and taking her to the Insane Asylum while under their influence, with another $10,000 damages; one for breach of contract in not permitting her to continue as superintendent of his hotel, for which $2,000 more is asked; and for keeping certain dresses, &c., for which $1,000 is claimed.

One of this year's fair balls for children was written by Mr. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, an English member of Parliament, who has been a Lord of the Treasury, and is one of Mr. Gladstone's supporters.

In the Dominick Murray divorce case, he testifies that his wife, Josephine Fiddes, the plaintiff, was a brunette when he married, but that subsequent dyeing of her hair and eye brows metamorphosed her into a "golden haired divinity."

Let his name be given. C. A. Roberts, of Pekin, member elect of the Illinois House of Representatives, has refused to receive the proffered pass upon the Illinois Central Railroad, because he deems it a "retainer," and he prefers to be free from "entangling alliances" when legislating upon the railroad question.

SMALL NOTES.

And now all this blustering, fuss and "arming in hot haste" on account of a certain article in a certain 76 treaty, resolves itself into the sleepy airing of a deadbeating Congress soon to be held in England, the decisions of which are as likely to be enforced permanently in this case as in that of Luxemburg. England was going to fight, but now says thinks she would rather have a big pow-wow—munchee-talk. "She has not ships enough," says one; "can't spare 40,000 men," another; "Have not money enough, must reduce taxation," the third; "You had no business to send those threatening dispatches," says the Queen to Granville, and so the matter rests. That one little 76 article is bound to cause a "blood letting" ere many years, and it may just as well be now when people are accustomed to the smell of human gore. The infernal old seesaw called the "balance of power," requires a painting of blood about every ten years, and if some nation, in one more effort, could spill it into a thousand "dinders" by a concentration of power, it would be a mercy to Europe, and a blessing to "the rest of mankind." Russia would serve the purpose as well as any other, probably.

The feeling in France against the Germans is precisely the same as that of the South against our soldiers during the war, and consequently actions are similar. The ladies spit in the faces of German officers, Germans sink in the bushes, and sleeper quarters after night to pick off officers and men; trains are fired into and thrown from the tracks; parties of soldiers are fired upon from deserted and other buildings. The journals call upon the guerrillas to arm themselves in all directions, and after to cut off the savage foe, who is defiling their country and spreading terror and devastation over their land; not to suffer a handful of Germans to promenade their streets, make requisitions from village to village in their character; to swear that each will daily slay a Prussian.

The Germans are naturally retaliating by firing towns and districts; shooting *francs-tireurs* wherever found; burning houses and villages; and spreading devastation far and wide.

Some Parisian aeronauts have recently had quite an extensive trip, which proves that balloons may be used for literally traversing continents and crossing seas. They started on the 24th of last month, and, after getting to some height, were wafted away, they knew not whither. They soon found themselves close to some sea, and, supposing their day had come, threw off ballast and sailed on and on. Finally they found land, and came down on a snow-covered mountain in they knew not what country. After wandering about in the snow for nineteen hours, they came to a cabin, in which was a woman speaking an unknown language. They noticed a match box on which was printed "Christiana." Then they knew they were in Norway.

When we lick the gum on a postage stamp we do not stop to think that government spreads $150,000 annually on the backs of those little things in the shape of adhesive mixture; when we slip a stamped envelope into the box we consider not that their manufacture costs $4,000; or that no one but he who writes to China and Japan know that $500,000 are necessary every year to carry his and others' letters; nor does the carrier dream that he and his confreres receive $1,500,000, any more than the postoffice clerk that he and his get $2,600,000; but such are the facts as shown by recent appropriations.

Paris has undergone fifteen sieges in her long and interesting history, before the present. The first was fifty-three years before Christ, and the others have been scattered along down to the present, a terrible mile posts of misery and blood in the journey of Mars. It has succumbed six times; has been sacked burned and pillaged some three times by foreigners, and once burned and abandoned by her own citizens to keep it from the hands of the enemy; was shamefully surrendered once; was famished to death in some six times; was once subjected to a famous blockade when hunger taught men to dig up the dead and make soup from their marrow-bones, and women even to eat their babes; and in 1814 was treacherously opened to the allies. Taken all in all, she has had a pretty rough time, being now with the Romans, then with the ancient Franks, again with the Normans—was fought over twixt the French and English, and then by the English—betrayed by the third and fourth Henrys of England; but through all she has never had such a mighty army encircling her as now.

In 1867 a court beauty of Holland hinted to Louis Napoleon through a French officer that Luxemburg might be purchased from the King of Holland. Bismarck was for jumping at the offer, but thought best to consult Bismarck. Bismarck had no objections, provided the little matter was not mentioned until after the meeting of the German Parliament. Bismarck was for, arrogantly questioned thereabout in the Parliament, and "came out strong" against it. Consequence: Napoleon angry—has in the last six months been taking a noble *revenge* by marching in triumph to Wilhelmshohe.

In these days, in Brussels, may be seen hundreds of sad-faced women in black, and gentlemen, too, who go wandering about the streets with no apparent object; a grateful smile lights up their features at a word of sympathy from a Belgian, and a shock seems to pass through their systems at a word of the hated German. They are continually affirming "*La France ne perira pas.*" They have either lost a husband, brother, father or son in this devastating war. They curse the name of Napoleon, and have little faith in the Republic. Some of Bazaine's officers laugh to scorn the appointments of Trochu and Gambetta, though others are looking forward to a brilliant military career under the Republic. The women spend most of their time in the churches praying for husband, down-trodden France. When a balloon makes its appearance as a spot in the Southern sky, they gather in groups, hands are clasped in silent expectation, not a whisper is uttered, the quick and heavy breathings portray the anxious suspense. And when the messenger from their darling Paris alights lucky is he or she who gets a letter or even a scrap of one of Paris' journals. Such is a picture of the French refugees in Brussels.

OUR ART GALLERY.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is with pleasure we learn a permanent Art Gallery is about to be opened in this city. It is an event to be hailed with rejoicing by those who are interested in the highest public good.

Art has an important mission to perform in the fine education of the race. Pictures are educators no less than books; they are more subtle educators; though they do not bear, as books do, the form of definer thing than mere knowledge—culture. They educate us spiritually as God's pictures of meadow, stream and cloud, and human face do. It is a teaching power, as New York, as well as Paris, knows. It comes a part of the character, and distinguishes the man of culture from the boor.

Pictures also educate us in giving us glimpses of the possibilities of genius. Still farther, they benefit us by lifting us out of our him-drum lives of routine, our severe lives of anxious toil, and our false lives of petty hypocricies and fashionable trivialities.

There is no doubt pictures should fill a larger place in our daily life than they do; and that they should be within the reach of the humblest people. Art galleries in a measure supply the need; but we hope the time may come when every city will furnish to its citizens a public art gallery where not only the wealthy and fashionable may resort, but where even the humblest citizen may come and "without money and without price," and without timidity get the benefit of beauty, which is every one's right.

Who, more than the weary and perplexed toilers need the sweet serenity, the soothing and the solace which pervade a gallery of choice pictures? Who, more than the children of poverty, living in homely homes, need in their lives the glory of grand pictures?

Pictures are windows in the blackened roof of many a life, letting in light from an upper and brighter world.

I would have pictures not only in homes and in galleries, but in all public buildings, in school rooms, in work shops and in prisons, that the masses, the youth and especially the unfortunate should get the divine good which can come through art.

An Art Gallery in our midst will be an important benefit in cultivating in the community a true taste. It is only by frequently seeing pictures of the best kind that we can learn to distinguish between good and bad painting.

An Art Gallery in our city will be the means of introducing into our homes many more fine pictures, thus encouraging artists as well as blessing our families.

It will enhance the good reputation of our city abroad which is no small benefit.

The gentlemen who have shown such disinterestedness and zeal in getting up this gallery deserve the best thanks of the community, and success to their enterprise.

H. P. Jenkins.

POOLING RAILROAD EARNINGS.

It is Contrary to Charter Statute and Common Law—New View.

The Chicago *Tribune* makes an ingenious argument against the "pooling" of railway earnings proposed for the Erie meeting. The position taken is that the power of pooling the receipts is subject to the same restrictions as that of pooling the shares to which the receipts alone give value. The Courts have always decided against this, except by legislative action and the consent of the stockholders of each road interested. The *Tribune* says:

"We do not believe there is a court in the country, except that of Judge Barnard, but would decide, if the question were fairly brought be before it, that this entire "pooling" agreement is void, being, to borrow the common law phrase, *ultra vires*, or beyond the range of the powers conferred by charter, statute, or common law on the officers of railway corporations. What would be thought if the leading officers of the city corporations of New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, should meet together and agree to "pool the receipts" from taxes of those four cities, and pay the official salaries and expenses of all out of the common fund? What would be thought if a Board of Aldermen should agree to "pool" their aggregate business? Would not the stockholders in these various corporations begin to search diligently to find whence the corporate officers entrusted with the management of their several corporations derived the power to pool? * * * The power to pool receipts is the power to enter into a partnership with another corporation. The law has given no such power to any corporation, municipal or private. It is in conflict with their charters. It neither enlarges or reduces the income of every road which enters into it. If it enlarges its income by conferring on it part of the income of other roads, no right of action will lie to recover the excess. If it gives away part of the income of a road, the officers who enter into the agreement or contract are personally responsible to their stockholders for the deficiency.

A railroad company is an artificial person, which has no powers but those expressed in its charter, and in the general law of corporations. It is organized to run its cars between two termini, and receive the freights and fares they may earn. Its officers have no power to appropriate on its behalf in the earnings of other roads, nor to make it a partner therein, nor to sacrifice its own earnings to make up any aggregate fund. We believe every railroad officer concerned in this gigantic breach of trust now going on at Erie knows that he has no legal powers under his charter to sign the agreement.

The State *Journal* at Harrisburg makes the result in the First Senatorial District the text for the following remarks:

"The truth is, that the Republican party is in such a healthful state that it has only two opposing factions fight each other more fiercely than they fight the common enemy. The result of that fight this year is a Democratic majority in the State Senate. It is now time to sound a truce. There are Republicans enough in the State to make one successful party, but not enough for two."

The new German Empire has about the same population as the United States, but its area is only five times that of Ohio alone, and it is estimated that, making due allowance for mountains, marshes and rivers in Germany, this republic is probably equal to about twelve German empires.

A JOLLY HANGING.

A Tennessee Execution Affords a General Good Time to the Convict and the Crowd.

Hanging for murder as a warning to that part of the people not yet in it jail had its advantages fully exhibited in Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 16th inst., at the execution of Andy Williams, alias Heard. A local paper gives a graphic account, whereby it appears that the execution took place about a mile distance down the river, and was the occasion of an excursion at $1 50 the round trip for all except the prisoner. He had a state-room, and the hilarious excursionists dropped in to see him, one by one. He smoked and chatted with them, and when the table in the cabin broke down, beneath the weight of those sitting upon it, he laughed heartily. From the landing to Harrison, he was driven to the scaffold, riding upon his coffin in a wagon, to the jail, followed by a large crowd, who, to a stranger, would have seemed all going to a fair. Women were to be seen mounted on anima's of all sizes and shapes. Men enough to form a cavalry expedition followed the wagon, all merry, a portion of them too merry. "

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Successors to S. Jones & Co.,

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities

AND

GOLD,

Collections Made on All Accessible Points

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 22, 1870.

There is little hope of any "let up" from the prevailing closeness of the local money market during the few days of the present year, and parties in need of currency must shape their wants accordingly. Indeed, the present condition of the market might last a few weeks beyond the first of the new year, so it has done in former years.

—The scarcity of money has stopped almost entirely transactions in local stocks and bonds. That class of capitalists who are the purchasers generally of our dividend stocks and bonds do not care to reduce their deposit balances at bank until after the next "statement" day, which is supposed to be close at hand.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113½	113	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	110½	110½	110½
10-40s	110½	110½	110½
Gold	110½	110½	110½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110½
United States 6s of 1881	113½
United States 6-20s of 1862	107½
United States 5-20s of 1864	107½
United States 5-20s of 1865	107½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	109½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	109½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	110½
Union Pacific Railroad	82½
Central Pacific Railroad	90½
Currency Pacifics	109½

—The New York *Sun* says: The gold market is characterized by intense dullness and stagnation, and the operators in the Gold Exchange chiefly amuse themselves in singing, rattling on fists of operators, and such other festivities as may at the time suit their fancy. The business is so insignificant as a means as to engage but momentary attention, which is reflected in the fact that the clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were only $1,000,000, representing the transactions of yesterday, a large portion of those being renewals.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kenny's stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 22, 1870.	10:30	11:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
C. & H.	91	90½	90½	90½	90½
Del. Lack.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Erie	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
Reading	98	98	98	98	98
Fort Wayne	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Harlem	126	126	126	126	126
Illinois Central	134	134	134	134	134
Lake Shore	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Chicago & Northwestern	79	79½	79	79	79
Do. preferred	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
St. Paul	50	50	50	50	50
Do. preferred	79	79	79	79	79
Toledo & Wabash	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
Do. preferred	72	72	72	72	72
Wayne	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Ohio & Mississippi	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Pacific Mail	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Adams Express	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½
Gold	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	97½	97½		½
Do. Scrip	97½	97½		½
Erie	23½	23½		½
Reading	98	98		½
Harlem	126	126		½
Illinois Central	134	134		½
Lake Shore	93½	93½		½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90½	90½		½
Chicago & Northwestern	79	79½	½	
Do. preferred	87½	87½	½	
Rock Island	104½	104½	½	
St. Paul	50	50		½
Do. preferred	79	79		½
Toledo & Wabash	49½	49½		½
Do. preferred	72	72		½
Wayne	94½	94½		½
Ohio & Mississippi	37½	37½		½
Pacific Mail	79½	79½		½
Adams Express	54½	54½		½
Gold	110½	110½		½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61½
Philadelphia and Erie	31½
Lehigh Navigation	61½
Catawissa preferred	31½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46½
Lough Valley Railroad	59
North Pennsylvania Railroad	56
Camden and Amboy Railroad	128
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Reading	97½

—Speaking of the Catawissa the Philadelphia *Press* says: Among our local enterprises this road is every day attracting more attention as a safe investment. In addition to the extension of its line thirty miles to Williamsport, it is now moving in conjunction with the coal companies for a connection with Anthracite, through the coal fields of the Tulpehocken Valley. This short road will add largely to the coal tonnage of the Catawissa, as it opens large deposits of anthracite coal to the northeastern market, which is now assuming great importance, and this road, by the proposed connection, will command the nearest coal to supply that demand.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 90 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented fully at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission as and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, December 22, 1870. }

REMARKS.—The weather, as every body knows, is "cold, colder, coldest," and few, except those imperatively called out, are to be seen upon the streets. The rivers are full of floating ice, and upon the maxim that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, ice men are congratulating themselves that their harvest is at hand. We have nochanges to note in the general features of the market—all departments of business are coming to move along quietly. With the incoming of the new year, and under the workings of the new tariff, matters may wear a brighter aspect. So far as flour, grain, groceries, bacon, etc., are concerned, we note no changes. Trade is reported fair, and prices are unchanged. For the state of the poultry and dressed hog market, the reader is referred to the local market.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—The receipts continue liberal, the supply on the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We are reported sales of refined $5 ☞ cwt. at 5½cts.; common 4½ ☞ cwt. 5½c.; potash 7@7½c.; pearls 8@9c.

APPLE BUTTER.—The receipts have increased and prices have declined; we are reported sales in a regular way at 6½c ☞ gallon in small lots.

APPLES.—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. Receipts since our last were 309 barrels; sales common to fair at $2 50@3 00; choice to fancy $3 00 ☞ barrel.

BAR LEAD.—Sales in a regular way at 10½c. ☞ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market has undergone no material change. We continue to quote: New sugar-cured hams 18@18½c; breakfast bacon 16@17c; shoulders 12½@13c; clear sides 15c; from smoke house. Mess pork $20 00@20 50 ☞ barrel. Lard in tierces 12½@13c; kegs 14@14½c. Mince meat 10@11c ☞ lb.

BEANS.—Regular sales made at $1 75@2 25 ☞ bushel, as per quality. The latter for small lots.

BUTTER.—Market firm; sales reported at 36@38c. ☞ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—There is a fair supply, and we quote at $3 25@3 50 ☞ cwt., and $6 50@7 ☞ bbl.

BUTTER.—Receipts were 6 packages west of the mountains. The principal demand was for choice roll for table use, for which cash rates being 30@35c for mixed; common lots sold at various prices from 18 to 25c ☞ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner, ½-lb cans, $1 25 ☞ doz.; ½-lb cans $2 25; 1-lb cans, $4 ☞ doz.

COAL.—Sales of Eastern anthracite at $6 50 ☞ ton by the car load, delivered.

CANDLES.—In good supply; sales of mold at 12@12½c ☞ lb.; star, full weight, 10c; short weight, 11c; stearine 16c ☞ lb.

CIDER.—Market well supplied. Prices are without change. Sales at 6@6½c ☞ gal.

CONSECRATED LYE.—We quote Pennsylvania at $5 75@6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CORN MEAL.—Market well supplied; sales in a small way at 90@95c.

CRANBERRIES.—Supply fair, with sales of Bucktail's Bells berries at $10 ☞ bbl. Jerseys ranged at $12@14 ☞ bbl.

CHEESE.—Receipts 80 boxes. Prices unchanged: New York factory 15@15½c; Ohio factory 15@15½c; Western Reserve 15@15½c; Sweitzer cheese 20c ☞ lb.

CEMENT.—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3@3 50 ☞ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ☞ barrel.

CANNED GOODS.—Prices are without change. Standard brands, in new barrels, at 90c in a jobbing way, and 85c ☞ gallon in small lots.

DRIED FRUIT.—The supply is fully up to the demand, with sales at the following: Peaches—quarters, 5@5½c; halves 10@12c. Apples 4½@5c; sliced 9@9½c. Blackberries 10@11c ☞ lb.

FRUITS.—There is a fair demand. We quote prunes 7@7½c; Turkeys 10@12½c; Egg 9@10c ☞ box; Valencia raisins 9@10c ☞ lb.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS.—The supply is heavy and prices weak. Receipts 104 bbls. The current rates in a retail way were as follows: ☞ gal.

FISH.—The market continues a fair supply. We note sales from wagon at $12 50@13 00 ☞ bbl.; baled sold on the landing $12 50@13 ☞ bbl.

FEATHERS.—We can report sales of new crop Tennessee at 60@62½c.

FRUIT.—Strictly fresh or we are held at 31@32c; pickled are offered at 30@32½c ☞ dozen.

FLOUR.—We have no change to note in prices, and report trade fair. Wheat, family brands, as follows: White wheat, fancy brands, at $7 25 ☞ barrel; $6 50 in sacks; red wheat, fancy brands, $6 50 ☞ barrel; $6 in sacks; Ohio, Illinois, Canada, etc., brands $7 00, in barrels, $6 75 in sacks; and Minnesota, for bakers' use, $6 50 in barrels, $6 25 in sacks. Mill rakes: Nabisco, certain brands in barrels $7 25; in sacks $6 90; Pan Handle, (Southern mills) in barrels $6 00, in sacks $5 90; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 00, in sacks $5 80; Pacific, in barrels, $6 25, in sacks $6 00. Rye flour, $5 12½ barrels.

FEATHERS.—The market was nearly out of any active sale; we note sales of No 1 live geese feathers 60c to the trade and shade from same.

GRAIN.—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. Prices range from 84@85c ☞ bu.

HAY.—Sales made in a regular way at 30@32c ☞ lb.

HIDES.—The market is unchanged with a good trade demand. Prices range from 6@6½c ☞ lb.

HONEY.—Sales made in a regular way at 30@32c ☞ lb.

HORSES.—The market is dull at unchanged prices; sales were made at various prices, viz.: best Pearl $6 00; good to fair do, $5 50@5 75; good to fair Mules, $6 25; to suit, $6 50@6 75.

GREENCASTLE.—A fair local trade demand is reported. The following are the ruling prices:

Sugars.—Cuba 10@10½c; prime 11c; good 10c; Java (Rio) 12½c ☞ lb.

Coffee.—Rio, prime 31c; prime to fair, good 30c; choice 29c; fair 28c.

Rice.—Sales of North Carolina at 7½@8c.

Molasses.—The demand is good for fancy and choice. New Orleans, choice 80c; prime 75c; good 70c; common 65c; new crop, 50@55c; Cuba 50@52c.

Syrups.—Barrels 45c; kegs 50c; prime 60c; good 55c; common 50c.

Spices.—Ground—Pepper 25c; Allspice 25c; Cassia 25c; Ginger 25c; Cloves 40c; Nutmegs, $1 50@1 75 ☞ lb.

Salt.—Ashton's, Higgins' & Elder's, in sacks, fine, $2 50; coarse, $2 25; Turks Island, $1 75; Liverpool, fine, $2 50; coarse, $2 25; Kanawha, $2 50; Ohio, $2 50; Onondaga, $2 50; Syracuse, $2 50; Michigan, $2 50

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Toys, Sugars, Molasses—Dilworth, Harmer & Co.
Christmas Stockings, Mittens—Hackett & Wetzel.
Valuable Holiday Books—Clarke's Book Store.
Beautiful Books—Davis' Book Store.
Just and Lot at Auction—A. Leggate.
Holiday Gifts—Clarke's Book Store.
Notice to River Men—Keystone Bridge Company.
Wedding Cards, Monograms—Hackett & Wetzel.
House and Lot at Auction—A. Leggate.
Annual Election—Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.
Accountants Wanted—John Thompson.
Constitution—Dropsy & Rheumatism.
Pictures and Model Maker—S. L. Yeo.
Watercolor—James Means & Sons.
Boarding—1345 Secondly avenue.
Oysters House—Little Neill and the Marchioness.
Library Hall—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg's Concerts.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Fair and Festival—Eighth U. P. Church.
Masonic Hall—The Berger Family.
Pittsburgh Art Gallery—Opens Friday, 23d.
Trimble's Varieties—Thursday.
Academy of Music—European Novelties.
Reduction in Teas—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Mon Wormser—B., Ihle & Co.'s.
Umbrella Rest—John Stevenson's Sons & Co.
Boarding—1402 Fourth avenue.
Second Pipe Foot for Sale—F. Sellers & Co.
Sugar Machines—Mason Rope Company.
Castors, Game, Fruit, &c.—J. M. Buck & Co.
Winter Clothing—42 Sixth street.
Wall Paper and Shades—Wm. Fleming & Co.
Clothing—Uviling, Follansbee & Co.
Overcoats—Nutting's.
Watches and Jewelry—Schaefer & Will.
Rosenau Mantel Store, &c.—Tiffany & Co.
Cream Ale—Pure, Domnick & Co.
Bolting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Standard Varieties—Marvin's.
Stoves Wanted—Battelle & Co., Memphis.
Bankers—N. Holmes & Sons.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. Potty.
Bridal Sets—Bailey & Co